entered the war, except the Leonardo

da Vinci, which was destroyed by

fire two years ago in the harbor of

Taranto, They have, however, had

little opportunity to use the full

strength of their navy, as the enemy

feet has clung closely to the defences

offered by the many harbors of the

eastern Adriatic coast. For this rea-

son the Italian engagements have

been marked by the same daring

In a raid on the harbor of Tries

boats braved the mine field and fire

from forts and war craft and sank

two of the newer battleships, one of

smaller war vessels. The raid on

Pola, the most strongly fortified of

Austrian naval bases, was a com-

The Italians have attained un-

armed merchantmen escaped after be-

ing attacked. One of their most use

gave them credit for the safe trans

portation of more than 260,000 sol-

diers and the accompanying flotilla

The Italians have unquestionably

every reason for the building up of

draw sallors and marine fighters. The

thing that they are now most hoping for is an encounter with the enemy's

Making the "Buffe" Useful

"Buffs," those ardent admirers of

he Fire Department and connoisseurs

of confiagrations, we have withou

number, of all ages, callings and con

ditions. They spend what time they

can in the engine houses, and answer

the firemen themselves. Some of them

ognized, if unofficial, status in the

force over which Commissioner Dans.

NAN has command. They are an alert

and interesting fraction of the popula

tion, and the Commissioner should

have no difficulty in obtaining among

them a sufficient number of volunteers

to tide the department over the period

of man shortage on which it is about

Mr. DRENNAN's plan for a substan-

tial auxiliary body composed of ca-

captains and Heutenants in the regu-

As for compensation, the Commis-

Undoubtedly the buffs will unswer

n the wage increases held up by Mayo

HYLAN before calling a strike -From

chasers, destroyers and hydroair

With a confidence we do not expect

"Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate

Mr. SHERMAN-I may not be able to

After having spoken for an hour and a quarter he said:

to yield.
"Mr. Underwood-If the Senator de-

sires to take up the question to-morrow I am perfectly willing to move an ad-journment."

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

You're not impressive when alone, But just look meek and nice. But when by millions you arrive

serve the city at the same time.

and a boatless bay.

fleet in the open.

ammunition in these waters.

them the Wien, and a number

in December, 1917, Italian torper

shown in their last exploit.

number of small war ships.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1918. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRES The Associated Press is anclusively en-titled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special despatches herein are also reserved.

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If our friends who favor us with manu-ripts and illustrations for publication what here rejected articles returned they must a all cases send stemps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200

# Tax Instalments Necessary.

If the Ways and Means Committee does not make it possible for income and excess profits taxes to be paid in several instalments the Treasury will be the sufferer. It is all right to talk about the pressure put upon the banks by the stupendous taxpaying which must be done before next Saturday. It is all right to talk about the hardship of the great corporations which must have such large sums ready to shoot into the Treasury. But because it is a hardship for both the big taxpayer and the little taxpayer the Government is going to lose bond subscriptions if industries, businesses and individuals are tied up in hard knots by the present tax payment system.

At this moment there are tens of thousands of individuals who are borrowing money to pay their income taxes before day after to-morrow The big payers are borrowing from the banks. The little payers are borrowing from their employers, getting advances on their salaries. Probably there isn't an employer in the United States, if any proportion of his employees is paying income taxes, that is not making salary advances to some of them for that purpose.

It is inevitable that if these men have to go into debt to pay for their bonds, as they do on the monthly payment basis which is now in practice in virtually every establishment employing labor in numbers, and then have to go into debt to pay their income taxes, they will become discouraged from subscribing for bonds of later issues.

Human nature is such that the man who could pay \$100 of income taxes in four or five monthly instalments would not worry at all about subscribing for bonds also to be paid up that he owes the whole hundred dollars, he feels that he owes only the amount that comes due at each pe-But when he has to borrow to pay the whole income tax in one lump he is less willing to touch another nd until that whole debt is liquidated. Tax instalments, therefore

Treasury is bound to suffer in any event is that as the direct taxes run up it will grow harder and harder to place bonds with those paying the increased taxes. If the Government takes n man's money once in one form it cannot take it again in another form. It is gone for good and all.

Nothing can be surer than that armies of men in this country already have reached their high water mark bond subscriptions. With a cash balance on hand at the start, with little or no ipcome taxes staring them in the face, they felt they could go the limit, and they did go the limit with their bond subscriptions. With all their spare cash gone, with bond and income tax debts to be paid off, many of them will be compelled to slow down on future subscriptions; some of them will quit entirely. This is one reason why the Treasury must he anxious for the system of both bond and tax instalments.

As the burden of taxation grown harder and harder the Ways and Menns Committee can do nothing better for the nation's war chest than to make the method of tax payments casier and easier.

# The United States in Mexico.

Our troubles with Mexico have all resulted from failure of the Mexicans to understand our purposes. Many of them have been led to believe that we wanted to acquire territory at their expense, or to dictate to them what kind of government they should have, or otherwise to interfere in their prosperity and progress.

Nothing of the kind has been in the mind of the people of the United States. They want Mexico to be prosperous, contented, peaceful, to work out its own destiny in its own way, to make the most of its riches. and to enjoy all the blessings that

come to a strong, free nation. This is what President Wilson told on him, and in saying it he spoke the thoughts of all his countrymen with frankness and sincerity. General

proof of the eincerity of our policy; and the whole record of American calings with Mexico since the overthrow of Dras gives support to the integrity of our purpose and the unes of our aims.

The President's remarks to his Mexican gueste bave been printed in Mexico and in other nations to the south. They square with the history of our diplomacy in this hemisphere. If any titisen of Mexico has been misled by German propagandists, or deceived by other agitators, the words uttered by Mr. Wilson should make him think, and once he begins to think he will recognise the truth and reject the oods concerning us that have been so industriously circulated.

Names for a Thousand Ships. We read with pain the announcement that one of the troubles of the Shipping Board is to find names for the thousand and more ships now on the ways. We view with alarm an expedient that is attributed by our neighbor the World to the Hon. Bain-BRIDGE COLBY of the board:

"He suggests naming the ships after each of the members of Congress, including Senators and Representatives. As there are ninety-six of the first group and 435 of the second, he will b able to get rid of about one-third of his task. After that he is contemplating the use of the names of the dollar a year

The names of many of the members of the present Congress are not unfamiliar to us. How many times the monaker of one of them has appeared in these columns is almost beyond calculation. James Hamilton Lewis would be a good name for a ship. So would J. Hamilton Lewis, or J. Ham Lewis, or Jimhamlewis, or Hamilton Lewis, or plain Ham Lewis. But are there four hundred or even four names as good as his in Congress?

We advise the Shipping Board to pass up the membership list of Congress, at least for a year or two, and dig out of history some names that will mean a little more to our sailors. soldlers and merchant marine men, and to the people of foreign ports. There are the names of the fathers

of our Presidents, from AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON to JOSEPH R. WILSON. There are the names of Presidents' mothers, from MARY BALL to JESSIE

There are the maiden names Presidents' wives, from MARTHA DAN-DRIDGE to EDITH BOLLING.

There are the birthplaces of the Presidents, from Bridges Creek to Staunton, wherever the names are not too commonly used for ship's names, as, for instance, in the case of Mr. ROOSEVELT.

There are the names of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from John ADAMS to GEORGE WYTHE fifty-six of them. There are the names of the Signer

of the Compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, from John Alben to Gri-REST WINSLOW: forty-one of them. There are the names of American battles. The Shipping Board can find more than 300 of these in almost any

American history. There are the names of Vice-Presi dents. Speakers of the House and worthy Cabinet members; hundreds

of them. There are the names of the com manding Generals and chiefs of staff of the United States Army from GEORGE WASHINGTON to PETTON C.

There are the names of great Admirals and Vice-Admirals and Rear Admirals of the navy.

There are the famous men of shipbuilding, centuries of them, from CANYNGE to SCHWAB; and the great shipmasters of New England.

With all the historic names at its command—and we have suggested only a few sources—the Shipping Board need not conscript Congress for

It is probable that many members of Congress would object to Mr. Con-By's reported suggestion. Think of Representative DAN RIORDAN standing on his own ground, the Battery. and watching his namesake go down the bay in company with the ships Robert M. La Follette and Meyer London. "Have a heart!" the Hon. DANIEL J. would cry.

# The Wheat Outlook.

The Food Administration's analysis of the wheat situation shows that our stocks available for use have been re duced to a point requiring even more stringent economy than has heretofore been practised, in order that the necessities of the army, the navy and the Allies in the next two months shall be met. About the end of August the new crop will be available. but, as THE SUN has pointed out, its appearance on the market will not permit the relaxation of restrictions on the use of wheat flour. In the

"The relatively small margin of whea safety under which the Food Administration is now compelled to operate emphasises the necessity for building up adequate reserves of wheat both in the United States and abroad out of the next harvest.

"This will mean, it is stated, that many of the conservation measures now in operation must be maintained for the

period of the war." When the harvest is ended we shall have an enormous amount of wheat. Out of it, however, we must supply the men who are serving with the colors, and the Allies, and besides doing these great tasks we must conserve as much as is possible as insurance against a poor crop in 1919. counterbalance the increasing Italian the Mexican editors when they called In other words, we must treat our wheat as a prudent man treats his four vessels of the type are known money, using as much as is necessary to have been completed: and as one money, using as much as is necessary to have been completed; and as one and saving the balance against a was blown up in the harbor of Pola when our brave boys break through the Italians have practically deseated by the good thrift stamp. Prasning's troops were in Maxico on rainy day. The theifty man with the Italians have practically de-

extra money in his pocket puts it in a stroyed the heavier fighting ships of bank, or buys a bond; a nation on the new Austrian navy. which war has imposed prudence will store as much wheat as it can.

If anybody is inclined to grumble because a billion bushel wheat crop does not mean white bread three times a day for him, he may draw comfort from a consideration of the plight he would be in if the farmers had grown only half a billion bushe of wheat this year.

President WILSON's message to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy assembled in convention in St. Paul. Minn., is a solemn warning to every usefully employed individual in the country, no matter what his occupation or station may be, to bear his share and contribute his part to the success of the war. The men who fight in the trenches would be belpless without the support of the men who toll at home, and to these the President said with truth:

"The war can be lost in America well as on the fields of France, and ill considered or unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may

"No controversy between capital and labor should be suffered to interrupt it until every instrumentality set up by the Government for its amicable settlement has been employed and its intermediation heeded to the utmost, and the Government has set up instrumentalities wholly fair and adequate.

"And this duty to avoid such interruptions of industry wherever they can be avoided without the actual sacrifice of essential rights rests upon the em ployer as imperatively as upon the workingman.

"No man can afford to do injustice a any time, but at this time justice is of the essence of national defence, and contests for any port of advantage that at other times would be justified may now eopardise the very life of the nation."

These words are directed specifically to employer and to employee, to capitalist and to trade unionist. The President properly made no distinction between them. How can such a distinction be drawn when the burden of one is the burden of all, when failure of one to do his duty betrays all others?

The war is being fought by all of us, for all of us: victory means peace and prosperity for all of us. Defeat would be disneter for all of us. Under these circumstances the primary obligation resting on each of us is to do his utmost to bring the triumph speedily, and to accomplish this no American can healtate to make any temporary sacrifice. If this is constantly borne in mind we shall hear less of strikes and lockouts, and more of arbitration, conciliation and cooperation.

# "American" Is Enough for All.

The authorities at Washington who vithheld their indorsement from the National Patriotic Council of Americans of German Origin, and the promoters of that organization who have consequently dissolved it, are to be congratulated on their good sense.

Much of the antagonism to Gernan enterprises which has developed in this country since 1914 has been of men and women of Teutonic birth mentally sound men can do many more to-day than ever flag has more to-day than ever flag r extraction on emphasizing their things that now take the time content to be Americans only in name and in sympathy.

Citizens who have elected to adver tise their consciousness of a class within the scope of their flowers. distinction based on European racial ties, by that act have laid their devotion to the United States open to vices he seeks will be performed gladquestion. In many cases, as Berlin ly without pay. The adventure and the Kaiser's agents have learned of an occasional night spent in the from experience and now confess with engine house, the authorized slide the citizens who wore the label "Gerambition truly American.

The National Patriotic Council of the suppression of a menacing blaze: German Americans in this country odd moments of leisure? into a help-win-the-war unit." But the loyal Americans of German origin the call, and answer it promptly. It blessed work set before us. are Americans through and through. in their hearts. Disloyalists of German origin are not and never have been true Americans. They may have worn the livery of liberty, but they never bave carried liberty's torch in their hands.

America wants no hyphens, and Americans will see that the hypher is erased from the moral and political life of the United States.

The Italian Naval Successes. Not less distinguished than the suc resaful raid made by the Italians in May on the naval base at Pola is their exploit, yesterday reported from to be shaken by response we challenge Rome, in the destruction of two large the literature of a century to furnish anything any better adapted to lines Austrian battleships off the Dalmain that good comedy of Congress yet to tian Islands. The official statement be written than these from the Consays that two small Italian torpedo gressional Record, that source of innoboats broke through the line of ten cent merriment: destroyers escorting the fleet, hit the leading battleship with two torpedoes, the other with one, disabled a destroyer sent in pursuit, and then

returned to their base unscathed. The two Austrian ships are de scribed as "of the Viribus Unitis class," evidently signifying that they belonged to that group of dreadnoughts either planned or built shortly before the beginning of the war. They represented what Vienna to an hour on main questions and called the "renalssance of the Aus- twenty minutes on amendments. trian navy," a movement which was believed to have had its conception in Berlin and which was intended t naval strength in the Adriatic. Only

HELL GATE CHANNEL

Ex-Dock Commissioner Smith Wants The Italians have still in service the Present Project Completed. all the dreadnoughts with which they

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dock Commissioner Hulbert in a public letter to the newspapers says that U-boats operating in these waters reemphasise me of the advantages to be gained by deepening Hell Gate channel to forty feet, which he has repeatedly pointed out during his service in Congress and since as Commissioner of Docks, vis. the despatching of troopships Long Island Sound

He refers to the thirty-five foot char nel authorised by the act of Congres August 8, 1917, which was undertake nly a month ago. He says favorable comment on this might hasten the fort ference, and which he has good rease to believe somebody is trying to block. sioner Hulbert supported the demand pality for Congressional action to im

prove the waterways in and about our bined attack of torpedo boats and seaplanes. It resulted in the de-As an advocate of the forty foot channel long before the Commissioner was struction of a dreadnought and a elected to Congress, and as one who occupies aided him in securing various Federal harbor improvements, I regret usual success in their war on submarines in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas. They destroyed more delay the early completion of the thirty five foot channel. This is a serious misthan half of all these boats operating in that sone. They reported that in take from the standpoint of national

defence. 1917 more than 40 per cent. of their the records from which to satisfy ful general naval services was in himself as to the character of troop keeping the Adriatic and Mediterraships and other deep sea steamships that nean coasts free from raids by the could use the East River channel and

Austrian fleet. The Allies last year He can learn that out of 500 ocean roing steamships entering or leaving our harbor in any given month less than 3 carrying war materials, supplies and thirty-five feet or over, and none of the channel of Hell Gate, even with a depth of ten fathoms of water. The strong sea force. Their geographical steamshing referred to although draw position, as in the case of Greece and Great Britain, demands protection for me of them only thirty-one feet, which could not possibly negotiate Hell Gate long coast line. They have, too. excellent man power from which to ided at that point.

As for the remainder, nearly 80 pe cent of the total number, a thirty-five foot channel would be amply suff immediate needs, because they draw less than thirty feet of water.

I am well acquainted with the chan nel and the many difficulties encountered in navigating through it by reason the currents and traffic, and I canno conceive of any owner permitting any of the ships to which I have referred utilizing the East River channel, excep which would call for the stoppage of alarms with a fidelity that surprises all traffic during the passage of the ship through the westerly channel of Black well's Island, as far possibly as Execu have alarm gongs at the heads of their beds: not a few enjoy well rec-

I regret I cannot enter into greate etail or make specific reference to ship by name and size for obvious reasons NEW YORK, June 12. R. A. C. SMITH.

### THE FLAG'S BIRTHDAY. How to Observe It in Home, School and Factory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Of June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress

world over as the American flag. Each and every member of the Gran pable citizens willing to help Father Army of the Republic hopes to see that practicable and reasonable. Nobody stood for the best that there is in this will expect from them the astonishing "land of the free and the home of the feats of skill that are routine incl- brave." let us all realize that this year dents of the trained fireman's life, it stands as the emblem of hope for but under the direction of the officers entire civilized world, that it stands for

allen interest and impressing their specialists. The disposition of the rection, let us all turn our attention to foreign origin on persons who were amateurs may safely be left to the the foreigner in our midst and see that lar establishment. They will find work for their new assistants well all industrial plants set aside at least one hour of that day for respect and It certainly is peculiar that the British

sioner shrewdly figures that the ser. equality. schools and suggests that they hold special exercises fitted to the day and the subject. Let them strive to see anger, suspicion has been baseless; down the brass pole, the thrill of the that every little foreign born pupil has run through crowded streets with all a flag and realises something of its man American" were in thought and traffic held back for them; the final glory and history. To do this with the triumph of immediate association in adult worker, requires tact, sympathy and an intense love for our flag, as wel Americans of German Origin was de- who would want other recompense for as a deep desire to aid those who signed to "weld the 15,000,000 loyal the performance of a public duty in realize so little of what our emblem really means to the loyal American citizen. But love overcometh all things,

opens for them a field of usefulness If it can be possible that you have n inside and outside, in their minds and they have long regarded with envious flag, get one-one that is correct in eyes. They can sult themselves and every way. If you have never flung out where the sun could caress it, do The city's ferry employees are still whole family out and salute it and re-oping for favorable municipal action peat the pledge in unison. If you do not regard it with a feeling close akin to for a postponement of floatless days of the nations of the earth in this trying hour. Thus may you rectify your spiritual condition so that you may feel that it stands for "Government of the coastal waters with mines will reap people, by the people, and for the people," not only for this day and hour, but for all the days while the children of

men may live and love liberty. C. J. GREENLEAP. Department Patriotic Instructor, G. A. R NEW YORK, June 12.

### THE TIRED WORKINGMAN. An Observation of His Agony in West Fifty-ninth Street.

have read a lot these late years about the Tired Business Man. I never fully finish this evening, and if the Senator realized until to-day why they are so in charge of the bill wishes it to go tired. Incapacitated by rheumatism to-over until to-morrow I will be very glad day my only diversion was to watch a bunch of men repairing the street rail way on Fifty-ninth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. It was a scream The Tired Business Man is a marvel of activity compared to the Tired Working

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: W

The question was on the rule proposing during the war to limit debate Everybody wonders about the hig cost of living. Let them observe the high cost of organized labor. That's the answer. I have \$20,000 to spend o a country home, but I suffocate in a Fifty-ninth street compartment becau will simply not see the sluggard to the high arts of plumbing, carpentry and tobacco smoking dwindle my in come into insolvency. I made my own money, but I refuse to part with it ARTHUR BENEDICT. New York, June 12.

# THE NURSE PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: The interesting letter of Miss Marie Cross Newhaus, appearing in THE SUN of June 6, regarding the treatment accorded her friends the colored nurses by the Red Cross, recalls vividly a similar expe-At that time I applied in answer to fervid appeal by the Red Cross for

of my very competent graduate friends care. It is rather the specialised li-had expressed the patriotic desire to brary, accessible to all those who are join me in the ranks. The question of training themselves for their counof my very competent graduate friends pensation did not enter into the subect; we were willing and eager to give important arm of national defence, of distress which we naturally antici pated would occur just as soon as our boys commenced to arrive over there.

Imagine our astonishment when, after all conditions, we were informed by the person in charge of the Red Cross enrolment, who is apparently the same person the colored nurses fell afoul of, (maric letters) we could not be accepted by the Red Cross. In other words, that because the hospital from which we had graduated and from which we had received years of practical experies and study was not registered we were

of the time.

view. I venture to affirm, from the ex-

university two things are necessary.

First institutes, workshops with a set

For such purposes an ordinary library

is insufficient; the books must be with-

in reach, and one must be able to

turn them over and criticise them in

To any one engaged in war work

as may be gathered from observing how it works in practice. Such spe-cial and accessible libraries facilitate work and effect a great economy in

sciences there are few more important

than aeronautics. For the special

and German schools are better or-

ganized than the British or American.

In France and Italy aviation schools

have their institutes of physics, en-

gineering, chemistry and meteorology,

with the apparatus and the books that

rules under which these libraries are

administered are another favorable

in some special subject he fills out a

are few restrictions as to the number

of England and America, on the other

hand, there are a great many restric-

tions, and no inconsiderable portion

of working time is spent in observing

In this country the supply of maga-

zines and periodicals devoted to

technical subjects is defective, because

the war has disorganized the post

office. Various numbers are missing

The easy rules of European

aviators and engineering

such admirable

are always new and complete.

library for the whole number.

reatises on aeronautics.

training in this the French,

Our clinics, I might add, were the largest and most important on the East Side, attended by the most eminent specialists, who also superintended out a wide reputation for favorable results: these vessels could possibly negotiate still the technicality could not be overcome, to the detriment of the Red Cross An immediate appeal was taken from been appointed by the President to take charge of the American Red Cross, but

that gentleman after a very short consideration referred our complaint back through this action our good intentions were thwarted, and the Government was deprived of whatever ability we pos-

refused to consider poor me and my friends on a par with her "superior ability." Needless to say the affront was resented, and the information quickly circulated among the thousands of other nurses similarly situated, who respect of the best representative physicians and surgeons of the city, and who are kept busily employed at fairly re-Understand, we were not "trained"

turses, which term, by the way, means a nurse who completes the superficial six months course, but graduate nurses ability against that of the "R. N." who refused us recognition. We are to-day a subject without delay. In libraries ready and willing to enter the Govern ment service without compensation other than our own satisfied consciences, but absolutely not through the condescension

It may be less majesty to criticise these important personages in charge of the Red Cross enrolment, but why should the United States suffer because KNICKERSOCKER out in this manner is day honored the coming anniversary as obstructionists at the belm of the Red Cross? If you would ascertain the truth simply ask Miss Delano if she is to-day willing to enroll a thousand graduate possibly you will realize the buncomb that is handed out by these fervent ap-

peals for nurses. To Miss Newhaus I would simply sug- A Self-Confessed Authority on Its East Ele friends have done to obviate the snub handed out by these snobbish individuals, and that is to try Canada. she will find a welcome for all her hon really means to us. Education in this ored nurse friends, who will be received respect has been sadly neglected. Let with open arms, and where the strain of bigotry never amirches.

Government is eager to accept and utilize the abilities of our nurses who have been refused by the Red Cross turns to the teachers in our public here, and whose work on the other side is being highly appreciated and commended, according to the information T friends who went over there through the agency of the British Red Cross. NEW YORK, June 12. A NURSE.

# THE E-LESS KEARNYS. An Intrusive Vowel Discounce

Competent Authority. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to several articles which I have lately read in your paper in regard to the proper spelling of the name Kearny would like to say that "M. J. O'B. s mistaken in several of his statements Cork, Ireland (from whom the New Jersey Kearnys are descended), did not settle in North Carolina, but came direct to New Jersey and to Perth Amboy adoration, read its glorious history and in 1716 and some of their descendants try to realize something of what it still live here. My mother was a Staten Islanders can be thankful does mean to a loyal American and to all daughter of James Hude Kearny, who was a son of Ranaud Kearny and grandson of Philip. They always spelled the name "Kearny," and we have in our possession papers and letters which came from our ancestors in Ireland and are dated as far back as 1506 in which the name is "Kearny, Commodore T. Lawrence Kearny o

Perth Amboy and General Philip Kearny of Mexican army fame belonged o our branch of the family. The name on the tombstones in St. Peter's churchyard are all spelled "Kearny. The church records were destroyed during the Revolutionary war, so I can not understand how "M. J. O'B." learned anything from them.

T. Lawrence Kearny, son of the Com modore, lives here in "the Kearny cottage" on High street. (Mrs.) L. MARSII. Great-great-granddaughter of Philip

PERTH AMBOT, N. J., June 12. In My Gurden,

From the People's Home Journal. Not a formal garden
With its well groomed beds—
Growing scentless blossoms,
Waving haughty heads.

But a friendly tangle Of the columbine, Hellyhocks and roses, Moraing giery vine. Paths that lead to maxes
Of the growing things;
Guided by their perfume
Stirred by robin's wing

Ricting and twining
Without gardener's art,
Summer in my garden
Is summer in my heart.
Florence H.

# THE USES OF LIBRARIES FOR TECHNI-CAL TRAINING IN WAR TIME.

A Heartfelt Tribute to One of the Quietest but Most Valuable Sources of Military Industries.

A time such as war with its in- In some cases a few numbers are given finite detail of preparation and train- to libraries by those who subscribe which is not very creditable to the ing inevitably increases the value and library authorities. The technical uses of libraries. They become the reader, however, must often send to Europe for the journals that he recentres of much of the technical training of officers and civilian experts. quires, for they are not taken by any a fervid appeal by the Red Cross for ing of officers and civilian experts. They are also centres of recreation, tions were three years practical hospital experience, the latter year being operating room and clinical experience, and subsequent to graduation being in charge of the pupil nurses' training school. I certainly expected that my services would be acceptable. Several of my very comparant graduate friends care. It is rather the acceptable it. library in this country. This lack might be corrected to some extent if careful indexes were made, but the in dexes are incomplete. The result is that officers in the course of their training are without

the particular tools that they need Just what effect this has on their pro-ficiency is not clear. One thing, however, is clear, and that is that special writers on libraries fail to see the try's service. This library is a most grand gap in their equipment. They seem to be more concerned with de-fects of editions, dates, binding, and current knowledge of war industries with the diseases incidental to books as a species. Books, as in Swift's Among these engineering occupies a relatively high position, and profes-sional training in this science and its allegory, have their own personality, and librarians often cherish the most branches is one of the greatest needs misshapen and sickly. They are like the doctor in Molière's play whose The organisation of such libraries pleasure rises with the discovery of has naturally attracted the attention of experts. The opinion of Professor each new symptom in his patient Some librarians seem to prefer back numbers to the living current literaof especial value at this time. Speak ing of the technical training of can-

In war time knowledge didates for the services, both military and civil, he said: "But to come for fresh and rather ahead of the day. civil, he said: "But to come for This is gained in the shops, factories, ment to a more practical point of field, and in the reading of what is new. Something like a bureau of this perience of half a lifetime in uniinformation is needed. The training of officers and the public will more tivation of any branch of science in a and more depend upon such means of instruction-will more and more depend upon an alert and discriminating tled place for working, with apparatus library staff ready to meet the demands of readers for the best they can obtain; and where this alertness and discrimination fail, where guidance and advice fail too, the progress of

The general public has its requirements. More than ever in the coming days of hard economy will the private means be limited and the public and trade library drawn upon In these times books will be bough less, and more often borrowed from the circulating libraries as the pinch of the war grows harder and harder It is to the libraries that the public will also look for recreation in the ensuing seasons. The circulating library opens to the reader almost the whole field of contemporary American authorship. The library is recreation cheaply purchased, and it is kind of recreation which cannot b safely omitted. Books, magazines and newspapers are as essential as anything can be that is not food or clothfeature. When a student is interested ing or fuel. Indeed it is quite concelvable that as people stay more and Hat of the books that he needs—he can ask for all the books bearing on and more books and make greater dea particular subject-and sends to the mands upon the public and circulating libraries. The big libraries have a great work

or time and he is thus able to read up to do in the war, standing as they do midway between the actors in the strife and the public, which is not always able to find its way unas-sisted to the better literature. There is a large section of the public which goes to the library for some informa libraries explain why French and tion about the war and is susceptible of wise advice and leading by librarians both in the general choice of books and in special recommendations to in dividual readers. And in war worl strictly speaking, a complete technical library in which the latest periodical are to be found should not only be of service to the nation, but it would be instructive to the general reader.

# and some periodicals are not to be had. BEER.

TO THE ELITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see it is all settled now. Mr. Ander- behalf of the property owners and reson of the Anti-Saloon League says Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hoover are right and the men and women who believe in tion of affairs now existing and which 'war prohibition are all wrong. Now, of a very serious nature and extreme for one. I don't agree with any of the prejudicial to the health of the resider three in his views on that question.

Any one who tells me that the brewers 24 per cent. of alcohol would be, in opinion, a little bit crazy. Why. the saloon keeper could not give that kind of stuff away. The people who feet out into the bay, but due to the indrink beer drink it for the kick that proper construction the sewage real is in it and for the after effects, not for the food value, for there is none.

I would like to take Mr. Hoover or Mr. Anderson out on a little trip some Sunday and I will agree to show them hundreds of men, women and even children who are drunk on beer and beer alone-not whiskey or wine, but plain old beer. If they think I am talking about something about which I know nothing let them pick out the Sunday and I will find the places and dozens of them, run wide open with the excise likely to spread infantile paralysts. department never troubling them in their open violation of the Sunday laws. And as far as I can see, Mr. Anderson's other friend in Albany, Mr. Whitman never tries to have them closed up, as he should and as he could do if he wanted to. If the breweries were sell-ing that kind of so-called beer they would have to close up in a week. What is the use of trying to fool the

seople with that line of argument? They all know better-that beer must if they want to sell it. I have known Health Department begin an investigation have at least 10 per cent. of alcohol avail. the liquor business for at least forty years and I know it all the way through. If you want to have soldiers sober, why not the ones that stay at home let it alone while the war lasts? These boys who are risking their lives on the other side are in my mind a good deal better than the men you find at home, and in all fairness it should be shut off from them all. Put those big husky fellow who work in the breweries at something H. F. MILLER. JAMAICA. June 12.

# PRESERVE BUSINESS! Let No Tax Maniaes Kill the Goose

That Lays the Golden Eggs. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It goes without saying that all red bloode. and full bleoded Americans stand ready directly or indirectly, assist in winning this war, but it does seem as though "killing work, industry and business

lays the golden egg. RICHARD D. KNIGHT. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12.

comes pretty near killing the goose that

Helping Out Hoover Up-State.

Throsp correspondence Port Byron Chronicle
A midnight fishing party succeeded in landing two fine fat eels last Saturday night. Old Crane Brook can certainly supply the people with meat. All that is needed is an expert to get them.

Throsp correspondence Port Byron Chronicle and detailed a description of the badge as possible.

G. Shepherd, Vice-Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, New York, June 10,

A FAULTY SEWER.

Needed Improvement. dents of East Elmhurst, Long Island, we wish to bring to your attention a condiof our community, due especially to the sewage which is being emptied into Flushing Bay out of the sewers at t a

foot of Forty-third street, Corona This sewer when constructed some to or three years ago was to extend 1 000 empties into the bay but 100 feet from the shore, consequently washing up of the shores. The attached photograp show clearly the present condition of the sewer and attesting to the manner ! which the cribbing construction now appears.

The polluted waters will prove a ser ous menace to the residents bathing the summer, and the sewage will unques tionably breed flies and insects, the also being a serious health menace and typhold fever, malaria, &c.

Furthermore, when this sewer wa built a screening or disposal plant was planned, and the residents of a widarea was assessed for same. This disposal and screening plant was neve constructed. We bring this matter to your attention for the reason that the waters of Flushing Bay are under ! supervision of the State, and for fur ther reason that appeals to the Queen Borough officials prove of no appare-

tion that will lead to the repair and proper construction of the sewer and a betterment of existing conditions so a present health merace will be eliminated.

EAST ELMHURST A DOLLTION EAST ELMHURST CLUB EAST ELMHURST, June 12.

The British Consul Has a Brooch

Found in Brooklyn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE lady has deposited with this office a metal badge, mounted as a brooch o one of the Canadian artillery regiments

This hadge was found by the lady ! Brooklyn on June 5, and as it is fell that it was probably given to the lose: by a man who has since gone to the front, and that it therefore possesses to do anything which will in any way, a sentimental value far in excess of it intrinsic worth, I should very greatly appreciate such publicity as you may be so good as to give to this letter through the medium of your newspaper and which might lead to the recovery of the brooch by its rightful owner. Application should be made to this office, 44 Whitehall street, New York preferably by letter, furnishing as full